NIA GAZETTE, AND GEN^L. ADVERTISER.

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SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1805. [VOLUME XIX.

NIA GAZETTE.

	Portland, (Maine.)
	Salem, (Mas.)
	Boston.
	Hartford, (Con.)
	New-York.
	Philadelphia.
	Baltimore.
	City of Washington.
	Norfolk.
	Portsmouth
	Alexandria.
	Fredericksburg.
	Orange.
Mr. Samuel Harrison, merchant,	Lynchburg.
Mr. Wm. Boylan, Pr.	Raleigh, N. C.
Mr. Abraham Hodge, Pr.	Halifax, N. C.
Mr. John S. Pasteur, Pr.	Newbern, N. C.
Editor of the Charleston Courier,	Charleston, S. C.
Stephen Bullock, Esq.	Port Gibson, M. Ter

Sales at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY the 22d Instant, will be SOLD, the

HOUSE and LOT

On Shockoe Hill, formerly belonging to the late Mr. Samuel Dobie.

THE terms of sale will be, one half cash, the remainder in two annual payments; to secure which, a deed of trust upon the property must be given by the purchaser.

eptdf THOMAS TAYLOR, & Co V. M.

Richmond, May 6, 1805.

NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF

ROBERT GAMBLE & SONS,

WILL BE DISSOLVED

BY mutual consent, on Saturday the 11*th instant*.—All persons indebted to the said *firm*, are earnestly entreated to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers. A compliance with this request, will prevent the painful necessity of resorting to coercive measures.

The Books will be placed in the possession of Messrs. John & Robert Gamble, Jun'r, who are authorized to settle all accounts due *by or to the concern*.

ROBERT CAMBLE,
JOHN G. GAMBLE,
ROBERT GAMBLE, JUN'R.

Richmond, May 6th, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBERS take this method of informing their friends and the public, that they intend carrying on the Mercantile business, under the firm of

John & Robert Gamble, Jun.

They are now receiving by the ship Rolla, a choice selection of London GOODS, and daily expect from Liverpool a general assortment of Hardware, &c. suitable for the season, which will be sold by the piece, package, or dozen, on the most moderate terms, for cash, merchantable country produce, or on the usual credit to substantial and *punctual customers*.

They have on hand, Madeira and Sherry Wine, West-India Rum, Cogniac Brandy, Whiskey, Sugar, Pepper, Allum, Copperas and Brimstone, (in pipes hhds. and casks,) Oznaburgs, Wool Cards, patent Shot, Steel, Bar Iron, Hollow Iron Ware, German Scythes, Cutting Knives and Whetstones, Oznaburgs, Ticklenburgs, and Brown Hessians, Snuff, Cut Herrings, &c. They also possess large and convenient *Brick* Warehouses covered with *Slate*, for receiving and storing Flour, Tobacco, &c.—Those gentlemen who favor them with consignments, will find their charges reasonable; and may rely on their best exertions to afford satisfaction.

☞ The highest rates given for good Bees-wax, Bear, Deer, and Otter Skins, and other shipping Furr.

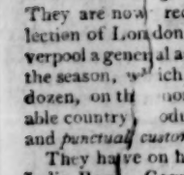
JOHN G. GAMBLE,
ROBERT GAMBLE, JUN'R.

THE SUBSCRIBER (*Robert Gamble, Sen.*) avails himself of this opportunity, to thank his numerous friends for the large share of patronage he has received in the mercantile line, and hereby tenders to the public, his future services as a *COMMISSION MERCHANT*. He flatters himself his long experience (with other circumstances unnecessary here to mention) entitles him to the confidence of those who may have business of that nature to transact in this city; assuring such, of his best endeavors to merit approbation.

Those who yet remain indebted to the late firms of Gamble & Grafton, of Staunton; of Gamble & Temple, Robert Gamble & Co. and Robert Gamble, of the city of Richmond, are oncemore earnestly requested to make *immediate* payment of their respective balances—such as continue regardless of this last notice, cannot expect longer indulgence.

(tf.) ROBERT GAMBLE.

The celebrated English running Horse



Clifden,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my stables at Broad Rock, near Manchester, at *Twenty-Five Dollars* the season, (which may be discharged by the payment of *Twenty Dollars*, if paid within the season,) and *Half a Dollar* to the groom. The season will commence on the first of March, and end on the tenth of August. Good pasturage will be furnished *gratis*, and the utmost care will be taken of the mares, but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

CLIFDEN is a horse of uncommonly fine form, above fifteen and a half hands high, of a beautiful deep blood-bay, and perhaps the strongest made thorough-blooded horse on the continent. Large and powerful horses produce the only real good turf horses.

WILLIAM BALL.

Broad Rock, February 10th, 1805.

PEDIGREE.

I certify, that Clifden was gotten by Alfred, out of an own sister to the duke of Queensbury's bay horse, Mulberry, which was gotten by Florizel, out of James Pennyman's famous Matchem mare.—Clifden was bred by the earl of Derby, and sold untried for 500 guineas.

ISAAC PICKERING.

Foxlease, Hampshire, August 18th, 1799.

A similar pedigree is given to Doctor Thornton by Sir John Lade, who states that his royal highness the Prince of Wales presented Clifden to him; that he was a good sound horse, and won him some thousands on the turf.

ALLIANCE.

Alfred was gotten by Matchem. } Rockingham's dam, Purity, by Matchem; Pumpkin, Maiden, Conundrum, Rauthos, Riddle, &c. by Matchem.

Alfred's dam by Snap. } Old Medley's dam by Snap, Snap Dragon, [dam of Old Selima's] dam by Snap, Old Shark's d. by Snap, et.

Clifden's dam by Florizel. } Old Diomed [imported from England and now standing at 50 dolls. a mare in Virginia] by Florizel.

Florizel by old King Herod. } High Flyer by Old King Herod, Woodpecker, [sire of Cormorant and Dragon] Magnet, [sire of Dare Devil] the famous running mare Muse, by King Herod.

Clifden's grandam by Matchem; so that he possesses double close crosses of Old Matchem, which covered at 50 guineas a mare, for the nine last years of his life, twenty-five mares by subscription, and died at 33 years of age! He was by old Cade the best son of the Godolphin Arabian. Thus Clifden descends immediately from the best stock on earth, and his pedigree cannot be exceeded, indeed scarcely equalled.

PERFORMANCES.

In the year 1792, at 5 years old, he won ten times out of his twelve first races, as may be seen by the Racing Calendar, which was unequalled for 8 years except by Buzzard.

1. In 1792, Thursday, August 2d, a sweepstakes made for Lewes, but run at Brightelmnston, weight 12 stone 3lb, 4 miles.

Mr. O'Kelly's b. m. Miss Windmill, by High Flyer, rode by himself, 1—
Mr. Chichester's g m by King Fergus, rode by Lord Barrymore, 2—
Sir John Lade's b h Clifden, by Alfred, rode by himself, 3—

2—Lewes, August 9th—a match for 100 guineas, 12 stone each.

Sir John Lade's b h Clifden, rode by Lord Barrymore, 1—2—1
Mr. Chichester's g m by King Fergus, rode b. Mr O'Kelly, 2—1—2

3—New Market, first October meeting, same year Sir John Lade's b h Clifden, by Alfred, 5 years old, walked over the Beacon course, on Friday the 5th, and received the 70 gs purse.

4—Second October meeting, same year, Monday 15th, Clifden, carrying 9 stone 12lb, beat Sir Chas. Bunbury's Playfellow, 4 years old, carrying 7 stone 8lb, d. i. 50 guineas—2 to 1 on Clifden.

5—Same day he received 10 guineas from Mr Chichester's Minister, 12 stone each, d. i. 25 guineas.

6—On the 17th, Clifden, carrying 9 stone, beat Mr O'Kelly's Big Ben [imported by the name of Traveller into Virginia] by Eclipse, carrying 8 stone 3lb, both 5 years old—50 guineas.

7—On the 19th, Clifden beat the duke of Grafton's Prunella, in a sweepstakes of 25 guineas each, 10 guineas forfeit, and received forfeit from his royal highness the duke of York's Fire, Sir Charles Bunbury's Amelia, Lord Clermont's Heroine, Mr Golding's Nameless.

8—On the 20th he beat Mr O'Kelly's Slack across the Flat, 50 guineas; 7 to 4 and 2 to 1 on Clifden.

9—On the 3d October, at Houghton meeting, Monday 29th, he received 40 guineas from Sir Ch. Bunbury's Amelia—100 guineas, half forfeit.

10—Same day he received 25 guineas from his royal highness the duke of York's Pyracmon—100 guineas, half forfeit.

11—Next day, 30th October, Mr Montolieu's Halkin, by Jupiter, beat Sir John Lade's Clifden,=100 guineas.

12—November 1st, Clifden, 5 years old, carrying 8 stone 8lb, beat Mr O'Kelly's Exciseman, by Sweetbriar, aged, carrying 8 stone 4lb—50 guineas.

The last race Clifden run, in 1792, was against the duke of Bedford's large horse Dragon, by Woodpecker. This was an astonishing race; each horse was rode by his owner, and carried 15 stone, or 210lb. over the Beacon course, 4 miles and nearly a quarter, for 300 guineas, Clifden was beat; but the duke of Bedford rode 15 stone, and Sir John Lade was obliged to carry about five stone dead weight, enough to kill even a good horse. Dragon never ran another successful race. Clifden, owned by the honorable Mr Bowes, ran the next year, and beat Mr O'Kelly's br. g. carrying above 12 stone each, rode by the owners, over the new course, Lewes, for 100 guineas—5 to 4 on Clifden.

The duke of Queensbury's Mulberry, full brother to Clifden's dam, beat the following horses at New Market—Lord Darby's Sir Peter Teazle, over the Beacon course, for 500 guineas, and his lordship has since refused 6000 guineas for Sir Peter, asstated in a letter to Doctor Thornton in 1800. Mulberry also beat Lord Clermont's Collector, over the six mile course, for 300 guineas; likewise the Yellow mare, for 300 guineas. B. C.—also Lord Clermont's Woodcock, d. i. for 200 guineas. In a sweepstakes of 50 guineas each, d. i. he beat Lord Clermont's Woodcock 2d, and Mr Fox's Braganza 3d. In a sweepstakes of 300 guineas each across the Flat, he beat Mr Bullock's grey Pumpkin 2d, and Clermont's Osprey 3d. And in a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, he beat the duke of Grafton's Oberon 2d, Lord Clermont's Woodcock 3d, and Mr Vernon's Mufti 4th. Thus Clifden, besides being a capital runner himself, is altogether from the first rate running stock.

In a letter from Mr Sturt, member of parliament for Dorsetshire, to Doctor Thornton, he say, "I know of four or five very promising colts of Clifden's get. One in particular of the honorable Lione Daners, another of Doctor Barnes's, and I have a yearling in my possession, which I think the finest colt of his age I ever saw. From having seen these, [his first colts] I repent having parted with him, and would willingly re-purchase the horse."

Mr Ringgold, at whose farm he stood in Washington county, Maryland, says Clifden's colts are the finest he ever saw, in every respect.

Clifden had only 30 mares in Virginia the season of 1802, the season after his colts being seen, he had 109 mares.—Colonel Patteson, with whom he first stood, says no colts have been seen equal to Clifden's since the time of Old Janus.

I do hereby certify, That Clifden stood in Chesterfield county at my stable, that he is a remarkable sure foal-getter, and his colts are large and handsome.

Given under my hand, this 30th day of January, 1804. THOMAS BRANCH.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

DESIROUS *to close his business in this place, as soon as possible, is induced to offer for sale, the following* VALUABLE PROPERTY, *viz.*—

A convenient two story Dwelling House, 24 feet square, having one room and a passage on the lower floor, two rooms on the second floor, and two good rooms in the garret; a cellar with plank floor, and divided into three apartments, one used for cooking; the yard inclosed with a brick wall seven feet high—the whole in good repair.—This tenement is situated near the Bell Tavern, on the cross street leading to the Rock Landing, and is insured in the Mutual Insurance Company against Fire in the state of Virginia, and the premiums paid.

Eleven unimproved half acre Lots, on Shockoe Hill.

600 acres Military Land in Kenhawa county, on the waters of Old Town creek, a branch of Ohio river, being part of a grant made to George Muse, Adam Stevens, Andrew Lewis, and others, in the year 1772.

25 tracts of Land in Montgomery county, containing 32,172½ acres, the whole patented in my name, viz.

4,000 acres surveyed 3d April, 1786, in Montgomery county, on Cole river.

3089 acres surveyed 24th July, 1786, in same county, on Sixteen Mile creek, adjoining the late gen. Washington's survey on Kenhawa river.

3062½ acres surveyed 23d July, 1786, in same county, on the Loop waters, waters of New river.

1000 acres surveyed 13th May, 1786, in same county, on the Ohio river.

3210 acres surveyed 5th April, 1786, in same county, south of a creek running into Cole river.

2138 acres surveyed 21st February, 1787, in same county, on Cole river.

320 acres, surveyed 3d February, 1787, in same county, on the waters of Cooper's Creek and Little Blue Stout.

1300 acres, surveyed 16th February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of the South Fork of Cole river, that heads against Guyandott.

95 acres, surveyed 10th February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of Glade creek.

78 acres, surveyed 8th February, 1787, in same county, on a branch emptying into Glade creek, on the south side of the same, and about one mile above the ford of said creek.

500 acres, surveyed 10th February, 1787, in same county, on the North fork of Mad river, that heads against the Guyandott.

1500 acres, surveyed 12th May, 1786, in same county, on the Ohio river.

2000 acres, surveyed 8th May, 1786, in same county, on the Great Kenhawa.

1000 acres, surveyed 16th May, 1786, in same county, and on same river.

263 acres, surveyed 8th February, 1787, in same county, on the head of Glade creek.

214 acres, surveyed 7th Feb. 1787, in same county, on the waters of Glade creek; on the south side thereof.

135 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on the west end of Joe's Ridge, and on the waters of Glade creek.

154 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on Joe's Ridge.

228 acres, surveyed 6th February, 1787, in same county, on Joe's Ridge, and the waters of Glade and Cooper's creek.

414 acres, surveyed 22d February, 1787, in same county, on the second fork of Cole river, on the road crossing from Piney river to Guyandott.

2000 acres, surveyed 26th February, 1787, in same county, under the big pipe Stem Knob, and running down both sides of the creek.

416 acres surveyed 4th February, 1787, in same county, on the waters of Cooper's creek and Joe's Ridge.

380 acres surveyed 3d February, 1787, in same county, on the head waters of Cooper's creek.

3,338 acres by survey 20th February, 1787, in same county, on the south fork of Cole river.

1,345 acres by survey 2d February 1787, in same county, on the head waters of Little Blue-Stone, about half a mile north from the white oak lick.

Three tracts of land in Monongalia county, patented in my name, viz:

350 acres by survey 1st June, 1796, in Monongalia county, adjoining Matthew Richey's land, and the Randolph county line, on the waters of Cheat river.

400 acres surveyed 20th October, 1797, in same county, adjoining lands of Abner Harper, above the mouth of White-day creek.

400 acres surveyed 15th November, 1797, in same county, adjoining Peter Drago, on Finches run, to include an improvement made in the year 1773.

1000 acres in same county, on the west of cheat-river, above the lands of Thomas Butler.

800 acres in same county, on Buffaloe creek, on a pre-emption right of David Grey.

250 acres in Greenbrier county, on Little deer creek, adjoining lands of Joseph McClung.

891 acres in Montgomery county, surveyed 1st August 1787, on the waters of Piney river and Paint creek, waters of Kenhawa river.

435 acres in Montgomery county, surveyed 30th June, 1786, joining the lands of Joseph Eaton, Richard Muse, and James McCorcle.

230 acres in Wythe county, surveyed 4th November, 1795, on the lead mine mill creek.

180 acres in Albemarle county, patent, dated 5th July 1787, on William Hill's creek, waters of Buck Island creek.

One undivided moiety of five lots, in the Town of Winchester, No's. 89, 90, 100, 101 and 109.

The above will be sold very low, and the terms made known on application to

W^M. AUSTIN.

Richmond, April 4th, 1805.

I FOREWARN all persons from taking an assignment of two notes of hand I gave to Mr. Alexander Barker, the one payable the 13th day of the past March, for £. 10 some few shillings; on the back of which there is credit for twenty dollars:—The other note is for seventy pounds, payable the 25th day of December ensuing, as there is instituted in the county court of New-Kent a suit in chancery against me to stop the money for the payment of a claim of Judith Slaughter, the said Barker's wife's daughter.

ROBERT TURNER.

4th May, 1805.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, February 12.

SPANISH WAR DEBATE.

(*Continued.*)

The Master of the Rolls said, that he would pass by these points, upon which so much had been said by his learned friend, who had just sat down, and by other gentlemen in the course of the debate, with respect to particular precepts of the law of nations, because whatever decision might be made upon those points, appeared to him quite immaterial to the question immediately before the house. The question now to consider was not what was or was not a legitimate cause of war, but what was the situation of this country with respect to Spain at the commencement of the war with France, or what had been the conduct of Spain towards this country since that period, and whether that conduct was such as to justify the course of proceeding which our government had adopted, and particularly whether it furnished a fair and politic ground for their engaging in direct hostility? The remotest cause of the war, upon which the house was now called on to decide, was the Treaty of St. Ildefonso, and the proximate cause was the armaments which had taken place in the Spanish ports, and the refusal of the Spanish government to explain to it certain points respecting which we had a right to demand a full and satisfactory explanation. It was not denied, but on the contrary expressly admitted by the gentleman on the other side, that the treaty of St. Ildefonso furnished an unquestionable ground of war, and how was that ground affected by any thing that had occurred since? To ascertain this it became necessary to enquire first, whether that ground had been weakened or abandoned by any mark of approbation, or acquiescence on our part in the terms of that Treaty? Secondly, whether any agreement had taken place to suspend the exercise of our right to go to war, and what were the conditions of such agreement? Thirdly, if such agreement existed, whether its conditions had been violated; and, if so, what was the explanation required and received in consequence of such violation? That the Treaty of St. Ildefonso was as unambiguously as words could express an offensive treaty, he thought, could not be questioned for a moment. In the history of diplomacy he never heard of any thing more explicitly binding both the contracting parties to an unconditional offensive co-operation. It was in fact, much more decisive than the family compact—for, according to the 8th article, it precluded the party requiring the execution of the treaty from any right whatever, even to enquire as to the cause or object of the war, which called for the execution of this treaty. It therefore clearly formed a just cause of war, but then there was a difference between the existence of a cause of war, and a resolution to go to war; and to this difference we attended. If we resolved on war, our right to commence it against Spain was unimpeachable the moment our hostility with France began, without any previous declaration whatever. For there could be no equitable obligation on us to give any notice of our intention to the Spanish government which was from that period virtually in a state of hostility with us. If it were otherwise the Spanish government, and that of France also, would have had an advantage over us. Such was our right at the commencement of the French war, and that right he could not conceive to be in the least degree affected by the subsidiary treaty between France and Spain. That treaty, which was quite a matter of arrangement and communication between the parties, left us upon the same footing as before. Still, however, we declined to exert our rights, because we were restrained by motives of policy from such exertion. We did not wish to go to war with Spain. We did not feel a Spanish war to be desirable.—Therefore, although we felt great doubts of the possibility that Spain could preserve a complete neutrality with us while we were engaged in war with France, yet we determined to make the experiment. This experiment manifested the benevolence of our government even though the prospect of success to be derived from experience of the former conduct of Spain was not at all encouraging. It had, indeed, been matter of great doubt among our statesmen whether, since the family compact Spain could, after the commencement of war, between this country and France, long continue neutral; and another very natural doubt arose out of this, whether we should leave to France the choice of the period when it would suit her interest best to put an end to that neutrality, or choose that period which might be most favorable to our own views.

In the war of 778 all probabilities concurred in inducing our Ministers to suppose that Spain would not join with France against us; but yet although such junction against the palpable interests of Spain, it did take place, and Ministers were censured by the members of opposition for being so blind as to entertain for a moment a contrary calculation. Still this was a calculation of the same nature as that which the members of the present opposition would urge the present Ministers to persist in, notwithstanding the altered circumstances of Spain and the material difference between the obligations of the family compact and that of the treaty of Ildefonso. Gentlemen had observed that instructions sufficiently distinct and decisive had not been sent to our Ambassador at Madrid, with respect to the conduct he should pursue upon receiving an answer to the application he was directed to make to the Spanish government as to its intention respecting the execution of this treaty. But he could conceive nothing more unfounded than that observation. Mr. Frere was instructed to ask the Spanish Ministry, whether they meant to execute the obligations of the treaty of Ildefonso, and to what extent? The answer he should receive, he was to transmit to this court, without delivering any opinion to the Spanish Minister, as to the resolution which our government might be likely to take upon such

In ſuch inſtructions there was nothing ſingular; on the contrary, nothing was more common than to preſcribe ſuch a conduct to Ambaſſadors. He recollected one hundred inſtances of ſimilar letters. To forbid the Ambaſſador from forming any deciſion upon the anſwer he might receive, could not be ſaid to be injudicious; for the conduct proper to be purſued upon ſuch anſwer muſt depend upon various circumſtances, of which government would be moſt competent to judge, and therefore government was right in reſerving to themſelves the deciſion of that ſubject. In 1761 the inſtructions ſent to our Ambaſſador at Madrid, were preciſely ſimilar to thoſe forwarded to Mr. Frere. When that Ambaſſador was directed to apply to the Court of Spain for an explanation of the family compact, his order was to make no comment on the explanation he might receive, but to tranſmit it immediately to this Court—and yet Lord Egremont, who gave thoſe orders, was never pronounced an efficient or unwiſe ſtateſman. Many other precedents of the ſame deſcription could be cited to warrant the courſe adopted with reſpect to the inſtructions to Mr. Frere, which the gentleman on the other ſide had ſo much complained of for indeciſion. However, it turned out that the anſwer received by Mr. Frere was, that an application had been made by the French government to Spain for pecuniary ſuccours, in lieu of the ſhipping and troops ſtipulated for in the treaty of Ildefonſo. Upon this propoſition, it ſeemed that an intimation was given to the Spaniſh government that the concurrence of our government muſt depend on the amount of the propoſed ſuccours, and from the ſubſequent connivance of this country in the payment of a certain ſuccour to France, he obſerved that an argument was drawn which ſeemed to imply that a nation's declining at any time to aſſert a right was tantamount to the abandonment of ſuch right. This would be a moſt dangerous doctrine indeed; for it would go to this, that a nation ſhould in no caſe take advantages of the operation of chances, that it ſhould not delay for any conſiderations of policy the aſſertion of a right, but at the riſk of loſing the right altogether.

With reſpect to the nature of our connivance in the payment of the ſubſidy to France, it was clearly underſtood to reſt upon the performance of certain conditions on the part of Spain; thoſe were the ceſſation of all armaments in the Spaniſh ports, and the prohibition of the march of any French troops through the Spaniſh territory. In caſe of a ſtrict conformity to theſe conditions, and alſo the prevention of ſale of prizes in the Spaniſh ports, the Spaniards were to enjoy the advantage of what he would call a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, ſtill bearing in mind, that we never gave up our original right of war, if thoſe conditions ſhould not be fulfilled. The different denominations given to the agreement were really of little conſequence. M. Cevallos called it a treaty of neutrality, although Mr. Frere, in the letter of the 28th of February, propoſing that agreement, deſcribed it as a propoſition of forbearance. M. Cevallos, in his anſwer to that letter of the 27th of March, termed it a convention of neutrality, but the name was immaterial if the eſſence of the thing was obſerved. There was, however, ſome difference in the conſtruction of this agreement, and upon that point the learned gentleman who ſpoke laſt would inſiſt, that the conſtruction of the Spaniſh government ought to have been received, but this he denied. To us, from whom the propoſition originated, belonged the right of defining it. If the Spaniſh government wiſhed for a different arrangement, it was competent to them to propoſe it, but they could not alter the conſtruction of that which we offered. Ours was a ſimple propoſition of forbearance upon certain ſpecified terms, but the Spaniſh miniſtry thought proper to term it a convention of neutrality. This term was, it was to be preſumed, more grateful to them, and it would be captious to quarrel with them about words. We told them that we ſhould conſent to forbear for a definite period, for a definite purpoſe, to their advance of the ſubſidy alluded to, which purpoſe, if not anſwered, our forbearance muſt ceaſe. As to the principles of national honor and good faith, which had been referred to in the courſe of the debate, and which ſome gentlemen aſſerted had been outraged by the manner of commencing the war with Spain, no man was more anxious to maintain thoſe principles unſhaken than he was—and he would ever contend that there was not the ſlighteſt violence of thoſe in the conduct purſued by miniſters; but, on the contrary, that they were religiouſly attended to.—What was the caſe between this country and Spain? Very early in the negociation we ſtated, that we ſhould look upon any hoſtile armaments in the Spaniſh ports with the utmoſt jealouſy, and afterwards, leſt there ſhould be any diſpute as to the nature of what was to be conſidered a hoſtile armament, it was brought to this determinate point, that there ſhould be a ceſſation of all armaments. This was acceded to by Spain, and it was obſerved, that it was a humiliating condition to require of what ſome gentlemen thought proper to call a neutral power. But this was a character which, from the treaty of Ildefonſo, did not belong to Spain. He would admit that it would not be competent to any ſtate to make ſuch a propoſition to a neutral power, becauſe ſuch a power might well anſwer, "We are arming to ſave our neutrality," or ſtate other reaſons that would be deemed ſufficient. A neutral power Spain was not to be conſidered by this country, for this plain reaſon, that, from her peculiar poſition, any armament that might be prepared in her ports was liable, by the controlling power of France, to be converted at any moment into an hoſtile armament againſt us. To put a ſtop to ſuch armament altogether, therefore, was neceſſary to our ſecurity, and Spain conſented to do ſo, as part of the conditions of our declining to make war upon her. That this formed the condition of our forbearance, according to the underſtanding of Spain herſelf, he need only to refer to the ſeveral diſpatches of Chevalier Cevallos to M. d'Anduaga, and the notes of the latter to our miniſter for foreign affairs, reſpecting our complaints as to the preparation of certain armaments in the Spaniſh ports. Theſe armaments, notwithſtanding the moſt poſitive engagement to the contrary, it was notorious, were in preparation at the time we proceeded to that act, which it was ſaid we ſhould not have attempted without giving previous notice of hoſtility. But that notice, he maintained, Spain was not entitled to look for, becauſe her preparation of any armament, without previous explanation to this Court as to the amount and object of ſuch armament, was an act of abſolute hoſtility on her part. The order, therefore, which was iſſued by miniſters on the receipt of admiral Cochrane's diſpatches relative to the armament at Ferrol, was perfectly juſtifiable. It had been ſaid that the object of that armament was not hoſtile to this country; but, if not, if it was merely meant for the convenience of troops to Biſcay, as was pretended, why was not the purpoſe of it explained to this country before the preparation of it was commenced? This was required by the terms of their agreement; but the fact was, that notwithſtanding the pretences alledged, there was ſomething peculiarly myſterious in that armament—ſomething that even to this hour had not been ſatisfactorily explained.

From all appearances, and the information which our government received, it was an armament that he thought could not have been made without a hoſtile purpoſe. If even a neutral power were preparing an extraordinary armament, the object of which he ſhould on application decline to explain, the power applying would be juſtified in conſidering ſuch refuſal a fair object of ſuſpicion, and a full cauſe of war; what then was to be thought of an unſatisfactory explanation of an armament by Spain under the circumſtances he had already deſcribed! That country did, he maintained, by the armaments at Ferrol, to which admiral Cochrane's diſpatch referred, not merely afford a cauſe of war, but actually place herſelf in a ſtate of war againſt this country, and of courſe the orders iſſued on the 18th of September were fully warranted. Such an armament was in fact, an agreed cauſe of war. Spain was the firſt to break the engagement upon which we promiſed her neutrality; and ſhe had no right, upon any principle of equity, or the law of nations, to complain of the conſequences which that breach provoked. When the armaments were made known to our miniſter at Madrid, his applications to be made acquainted with the particulars of the ſubſidiary treaty were perfectly natural. We would not be warranted in any longer relying on the interpretation of that treaty, which had been previouſly given us by the Spaniſh miniſtry, that it contained nothing hoſtile to us; particularly as it appeared that M. Cevallos had, within a few days differed in his conſtruction of the agreement of forbearance, or, as he termed it, convention of neutrality, which exiſted between Great Britain and Spain, as to the time at which the amount of the Spaniſh naval armament was to be fixed. The refuſal of Chevalier Cevallos to explain fully the nature of the ſubſidiary treaty, was, in his judgment, ſufficient to juſtify Mr Frere from acting with any precipitation, that he conſidered his conduct to manifeſt the ſame degree of moderation that characteriſed the whole progreſs of the negociation. He did not take any ſtep without ſtating the reaſons to the Spaniſh government, and pointing out the means that ſhould be taken to prevent matters proceeding to extremity.

The learned gentleman recapitulated the arguments which appeared to him to juſtify the conduct of miniſters. There were two diſtinct grounds for the commencement of the war; 1ſt, the violation of the conditions entered into by the Spaniſh government as the price of our forbearance; and ſecondly, the refuſal of that government to afford us an explanation upon points reſpecting which we were entitled to demand that explanation. The violation of the conditions he alluded to, he thought quite ſufficient to form the juſtification of miniſters, and that any perſon who fairly conſidered all the circumſtances of that violation, could not ſtate that the character of this country was ſtigmatized by the order which they iſſued for the capture of the Spaniſh frigates, an order which ſtruck his mind to be not merely warrantable, but to be ſuch that, had they declined to iſſue it, they would have been guilty of a moſt criminal deſertion of duty. The honorable gentleman concluded with aſſuring the houſe that he conſcientiouſly conſidered the conduct of miniſters to be as wiſe and juſt as their motives were humane and honorable.

(To be continued.)

From Bell's Weekly Meſſenger of March 5.

NEW OVERTURES FOR PEACE.

It has been confidently reported during the week that Bonaparte has not remitted his efforts to fix upon the Britiſh Cabinet the ſtigma of rejecting all overtures to pacification, and perſiſting to continue the war in ſpite of the willingneſs of France to open a negociation for concluding it. Theſe intrigues for pacification are very maſterly political ſtratagems, and having ſomething in them of artifice and cunning beyond even the uſual ſtretch of the Cabinet of St Cloud. The Emperor of the French perceives the induſtry with which England is beating up for allies in all parts of the Continent, and is deſirous to foreſtall her in the market, not by converting the powers to whom ſhe applies into neutrals, or warlike auxiliaries for herſelf, but by infuſing into them a prejudice againſt the cauſe of England, and repreſenting that there is nothing which Great Britain and her allies can hope to conquer by arms, which he is not willing to beſtow upon them by friendly negociation.

Whilſt we therefore are hunting abroad for aſſiſtance to proſecute the war, the Emperor very cunningly attacks us with confederates to recommend and awake us into peace; for upon whatever motives, he may deſire it, we are perſuaded that his ſincereſt wiſh is peace. Not, indeed, that we would inſinuate any miraculous converſion of his mind, or that it is not occupied, as uſual, with plans for the ſubjugation of this country—that its deſtruction does not, as uſual, ſupply the viſion of his morning dreams, and compoſe him to his evening ſleep; but that he finds it convenient to change his plan of attack, and revert to the more ſecure and tried means of pacification.

Bonaparte has ever found peace the moſt favorable time of conqueſt, he then continues his deſtructive progreſs unchecked and unobſerved, and whilſt the reſt of Europe is lulled in the ſlumber of inaction, and lays down its head in confidence upon the faith of treaties and guarantees, he ſpreads the net of a relentleſs deſpotiſm around her, and deſtroys her freedom and independence in the moment of imagined ſecurity—

Excipit incautum, patriaſque obtruncat ad aras.

Who but recollects the fearful interval between the Peace of Amiens and the breaking out the preſent war? In that interval, Bonaparte obtained more than by his ſucceſs at Marengo, or that of his rival Moreau at Hohenlinden. During the fatal period, he eſtabliſhed himſelf in the ſovereignty of France; he eſtabliſhed himſelf Firſt Conſul for life, with the right of naming his ſucceſſor; he extinguiſhed the hopes of the Royaliſts by the form which he gave to the new conſtitution; he poſſeſſed himſelf of Italy and Switzerland; he riveted the chains of Holland and Spain, and was preparing to give a very formidable character to his maratime and colonial exertions.

We made war with him—and what has he done ſince; He has been crowned Emperor! but this has added nothing to his real power; for ſo long as he exerciſed dominion over the faculties of the country, it was of little conſequence what title he ſhould give himſelf.

It is thus evident that he hopes to do more, by peace than by war, and if we had ſuffered him to give his own interpretation of the word *peace*, he would have kept terms with us as long as we liked. This is preciſely the ſtate of things which he deſires; he wants us to recall our fleets into harbour, to remit the mercantile obſtructions of the ſea, and raiſe the ſeige of the coaſt; for it cannot be diſſembled that the ſevereſt mortification he has experienced has been the extenſive blockade we have undertaken of the whole line of coaſt from Hamburgh to the Bay of Naples.

At preſent, if we are to believe the Members of the Tribunate, and the repreſentations of Talleyrand, the war with England is only thought effective as waged againſt her finance. It has been ſufficiently proved how unlikely it is that any *deficit* or diſturbance in our finances will co-operate with the views of Bonaparte. This hope he muſt give up, and revert to his old ſtratagems of pacification, which, if he can enforce by any means, his ſucceſs, though tardy, will be ſecure.

It is reported that our Secretary of Foreign Affairs has received a very important communication from the Pruſſian Miniſter; it is likewiſe reported that the King of Pruſſia has evinced a deſire to ſecond the negociation made by Bonaparte for peace, and has recommended to our Cabinet a reception of the overtures.

That the King of Pruſſia ſhould endeavor to enforce theſe propoſals, is not at all incredible, becauſe it is the object of Bonaparte to perſuade all the continental powers that he deſires peace with England, and Pruſſia is well known to be immediately within the reach of his influence.

The King of Pruſſia has, doubtleſs, been conſulted by the Engliſh Cabinet, on the means of retrieving affairs on the Continent, and it is generally believed that his language held out no hopes of his co-operation. Indeed when we talk of reſtoring the balance of power, we make a propoſal to the continental States which are not likely to reliſh, and in which they cannot join; for a reſtoration of the deſtroyed balance would not fall heavily upon France alone. Who has deſtroyed the balance of Europe more than the King of Pruſſia, by the Partition of Poland? Who more than the Emperor of Ruſſia, by the preſent poſſeſſion of the Republic of the Seven Iſles, and abridgment of the Ottoman conſequence which was ſo neceſſary for a balance in the ſcale? Who again has, deſtroyed it more than Auſtria, by annihilating the Republic of Venice, and thus, inſtead of leaving Italy to balance itſelf by oppoſition of its own little republic and Kingdom, converting it into a kind of *commonage* to be ſhared amongſt every kingdom who could get poſſeſſion.

When we talk, therefore, of reſtoring the balance of Europe, we hold a language equally unpleaſing to friends and foes, and amuſe ourſelves with an impracticable theory.

All we can attempt are ſpecific and defined purpoſes, ſuch as the reſtoration of the independence of Holland and Switzerland, and the re-conqueſt of the Netherlands; but theſe are plans in which Pruſſia has no intereſt; or, if ſhe has any, can only have one oppoſed to the claims of Auſtria.

It is very probable, therefore, that Pruſſia ſhould recommend peace, becauſe in fact, ſhe has almoſt a detached intereſt from the quarrel. Pruſſia is a new power; the balance of power was never made with any reference to her, at the period when that ſyſtem was eſtabliſhed, Pruſſia was never begotten or dreampt of, we may even venture to ſay that ſhe owes her preſent eminence to its perpetual infractions; ſhe has cribbed from one and conquered from another, and lived upon the common booty of all.

If Ruſſia, therefore, has joined to recommend the overtures of Bonaparte, we can only ſay that it is ſo far unpleaſant as it makes us utterly deſpond of all aſſiſtance from her, and, and at the ſame time, involves in the diſagreeable dilemma of ſacrificing the eſſential intereſts of the kingdom or rejecting her propoſal.

Our miniſters, therefore, have now to call upon them for a diplomatic dexterity, and Lord Mulgrave will have as fair a field for his genions as he could wiſh.

From Bowen's Winchester Centinel.

TO THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.

"*An Union of all Honeſt Men.*"

The violent proceedings of the legiſlature of this ſtate, at their laſt ſeſſion, calls in the moſt imperious language upon the citizens to adopt this admirable ſentiment. The rage for democracy threatens us with the moſt diſaſtrous events, and unleſs there is a timely "*union of all honeſt men,*" we ſhall, ere long, be plunged into a ſtate of anarchy and confuſion.

The reſolution relative to the appointment of the directors of the bank, is in itſelf fraught with ſo many evils, as at once to ſtrike the mind of every impartial and unprejudiced mind, with peculiar force. Though I confeſs, fellow citizens, that I am one of thoſe utterly oppoſed to the preſent banking ſyſtems, becauſe I believe they are calculated ultimately to produce more evils than benefits to ſociety; yet as our government has thought proper to adopt them, every reaſonable man would conclude, that it is highly important to leave the inſtitutions to purſue that unbiaſſed and impartial courſe, which would be the moſt likely to inſure ſucceſs. This reſolution is completely calculated to produce a contrary effect, and amounts to a prohibition of a free and proper choice of directors.

Why our legiſlature ſhould adopt theſe violent party meaſures, cannot be accounted for upon rational or ſound principles. They may indeed humiliate and degrade the federal ſtockholders; but ſurely they cannot, nor will they anſwer any uſeful purpoſe to the ſtate of the bank. If it is deſirable to have banks in the ſtate of Virginia, it certainly muſt be equally deſirable, that the inſtitutions ſhould have all the life, energy and vigor of which ſuch inſtitutions are ſuſceptible. This is abſolutely and indiſpenſably neceſſary, in order to their becoming in any degree extenſively uſeful. Why then cramp and debilitate them in their infancy and outſet. This policy may gratify the weak and malignant paſſions and revenge of the enthuſiaſtic and furious democrats, but to the ſober judgment of men of whatever political ſect, muſt appear equally abſurd, weak and wicked.

To degrade and humiliate the federal part of our citizens, appears to be the favorite object of our preſent ruling partizans; to attain this object every other conſideration is made to yield. The great intereſts of our country are ſacraficed at the altar of party rancour and malevolence, merely for the purpoſe of gratifying a weak and wicked revenge. Is this, fellow citizens, a deſirable ſtate of things? The ſeveral attempts in the legiſlature to arreſt charters previouſly granted, and annihilate ſuch charters, muſt excite alarm in the breaſt of every rational man.—What—is nothing to be ſacred, nothing ſtable and permanent, in our country? Is every inſtitution, however ſolemn, every regulation, however matured by experience, to be proſtrated by theſe unhallowed hands?

The law forbidding the circulation of the notes of the Potomac bank, is the very topſtone of abſurdity; and has erected a monument of eternal diſgrace to the memory of this hopeful legiſlature. It is impoſſible, fellow citizens, to ſpeak of theſe tranſactions in terms ſuitable to their nature, without loſing ſight of that reſpect which is due from a citizen to the government of his country. Their proceedings preſent to the mind more the appearance of the deciſions of an infuriated mob, than the deliberations of a wiſe and prudent Aſſembly. This Bank had emitted a conſiderable quan
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The flimſy veil attempted to be thrown over
buſineſs, is ſo perfectly tranſparent, that even dit
ſighted mortals with eaſe may peep through it. T
repreſentatives of the people are many of them
probably, deeply intereſted in the bank of Rich
mond. If then ſay they, we permit this new Pot
mac Bank to circulate its notes, it will operate as
check upon and circumſcribe the circulation of ou
Richmond notes. This of courſe will conſiderably
leſſon our profits.—We do not care a fig for the in
tereſt and convenience of the weſtern counties; we
muſt cheriſh our own.

This is not the firſt time fellow citizens, that the
intereſt and convenience of the lower country has
been conſulted, and that of the weſtern ſacrificed.
About the year 1785, a law paſſed directing the She
riffs throughout the ſtate to receive in payment for
taxes tobacco, at fixed prices; the higheſt I be
lieve, was thirty ſhillings, and the loweſt twenty ſix
per hundred. It was well known that very few of
the upper counties raiſed tobacco: All the lower
counties, it was equally well known, cultivated this
article. The conſequence was preciſely this—The
people of the upper counties almoſt excluſively paid
money for their taxes. The lower counties almoſt
excluſively paid tobacco—and when this tobacco
was ſold for caſh, a very conſiderable loſs accrued
to the ſtate. The loſs is not now recollected, but it
was many thouſand pounds. The treaſury could
not ſuſtain the loſs—how then was it to be made
up, why truly by taxing the people; hence it fol-
lows that the upper counties were twice taxed,
whilſt the lower counties paid but one. In the firſt
place the people of the weſt paid their full proportion
of taxes in actual ſpecie—and in the ſecond place
paid their full proportion of the deficiency in the
revenue cauſed by the loſs on tobacco. But to re-
turn from this digreſſion. Let me, fellow citizens
again remind you of the neceſſity of "a union of all
honeſt men." Men of either political ſect, who
have manifeſted too much violence, ought not to be
truſted. The monarchal federaliſt and jacobinic de-
mocrat are equally dangerous to the peace and har-
mony of our country. Both characters may reaſon-
ably be ſuſpected of ambitious and perſonal views of
aggrandizement. The federaliſt by contemplating a
conſtitutional and permanent eſtabliſhment for himſelf
and family. The democrat by an oſtentatious profeſſi-
on of patriotiſm and love of the peoples rights and
liberties.

The great majority of both political parties can
have but one object in view; and that is, the real
good and proſperity of their country. Some differ-
ence of opinion has prevailed as to the mode proper
to be purſued for attaining this good and proſperity:
and from this difference of opinion, certain deſign-
ing and aſpiring individuals, have availed themſelves
of the opportunity, by an inordinate diſplay of their
zeal to become conſpicuous in ſociety. From this
aſpiring ambitious diſpoſition in certain characters,
has originated the ſerious and violent party ſpirit in
our country. But fellow citizens, it is high time
this violence of party ſpirit ſhould ceaſe, and all ho-
neſt men unite as one indiſſoluble band, for the pro-
motion of our common good.

But now perhaps I ſhall be charged with a dire-
liction of my former opinions; be it ſo. I however
freely declare, that my mind has not undergone the
leaſt change, and that the foregoing ſentiments are
the dictates of a cool and diſpaſſionate view of the
political ſituation of our country, and from a con-
viction, that nothing ſhort of "a union of all honeſt
men" can ſave us from that greateſt of political
evils, Anarchy and Confuſion.

THOMAS JONES.

FRANCIS FOLLET

Has removed to the Store lately occupied by Mr. George Watt, *nearly oppoſite the Eagle-Tavern, where he offers for ſale, low for caſh, an aſſortment of* HARDWARE, JEWELLERY, &c.—*amongſt which are,*

GOLD, gilt, ſilver, plated, japan'd and Cutlery Ware; gold and ſilver Watches; Watch Materials; ladies and gentlemen's Morocco Pocket Books; Glove Ties; leaſtic Garters and Girdles; Coral, Wax and Glaſs Beads; ivory, bone and wood Cheſs Men; Backgammon Tables; Battle Doors and Shuttle Cocks; Flutes, Fifes, Guns, Gun Locks, Piſtols, Swords, Sword Belts, Sword Knots, Epaulets, Military Feathers, Sportmen's Bags and Knives, and common agate Flints; Whips, Canes, Umbrellas, Boot Jacks, Spurs, Razors, Hones and Straps; Shaving Boxes and Brushes; Curling Tongs; Powder Bags and Puffs; Violet and Shaving Soap; Pomatum; Tooth Powder and Eſſences; gentlemen's Mahogany dreſſing Caſes and travelling Deſks; Reeve's Colours for drawing and painting of different ſizes; hair, lead and ſlate Pencils; Slates; Ink Powder; Wafers; Quills; Paper Folders; Counting Houſe Seals; Ink Stands; ivory, horn and tortoiſe ſhell Combs; ladies ornamented tortoiſe ſhell Dreſs Combs; Sleeve Buttons; Jews Harps; Fiſh Hooks; Pins and Needles; elaſtic and common Netting Needles; Tambour Needles and Caſes; Thimbles; Spectacles and Caſes; ſurveyors' Compaſſes and Chairs, and mathematical Inſtruments, in caſes; pocket Compaſs Dials; glaſs globe Lamps for halls; elegant braſs And-Irons, and Shovels, Tongs and Pokers; coal Scoops; Bellowſes; ſmoothing Irons; grid Irons; copper and iron Chaffing Diſhes; ſoft and hard Waffle Irons; poſt and box coffee Mills; iron and braſs Candleſticks; Key Rings; Cork Screws; cloak Pins; floor, hearth, ſcrubbing, white-waſh, cloaths, tooth and ſhoe Brushes; Britannia metal table and tea Spoons; Britannia metal tea Pots; frying Pans; Pots and Kettles; fire Grates; mill Saws; hand & pannel Saws; Turkey oil Stones; Gunblets; ſhoemakers' Tools; brick Trowels; Shovels & Spades; Locks; Hinges; Screws; Nails; Tacks—

With a variety of ſimilar ARTICLES, too tedious to enumerate

ALSO, FOR SALE,

A handſome Aſſortment of

Fine Baskets; kid, morocco and leather Slippers; men's fine and coarſe Shoes and Bootrees; hair and leather Trunks; fancy and windſor Chairs; earthern Ware in crates, aſſorted; Spaniſh flotant Indigo; patent Blue; Powder and Shot; prime Pork, New-York inſpection; pickled Herrings in ſmall kegs, of a ſuperior quality, for family uſe. May 10th, 1805. law2w

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...N D:

...1, 1805.

...public are very soli-...e. Wherever a faith-...nen, they will be con-...the impeachment.—...an important subject ...Winter's Tale*, or a *Mid-...ole trial was rather a ...asd though some may ...well*, it was certainly a ...se so *Much Ado about No-...ove's Labour Lost*. Mr. ...dustering, cares no more *Coriolanus*, was the legislative ...ness: he and Nicholson were as ...ilus and Cressida*, or *Anthony and ...*; but if party resentment had not ..., they would have felt no more resent-ge Chase, than do at this time *Two Gentlemen* than if each of them were now a *Merchant o...* The cruelty of these men was such that w...doubt they would have rejoiced to have made the ...ser as much as *Titus Andronicus*, though he was ...unt of crime in his judicial character, as was Im-...gen the daughter of *Cymbeline*, of unfaithfulness to ...bed of her husband. They had not the desire of ...mlet* to punish guilt, nor did they in truth, like *Othello*, ...pon it; for *The Merry Wives of Windsor* were not ...ore free of adultery with Sir John Falstaff than was ...e judge free from crime; but these men, in the *Tem-...pest* of their rage, with the embryo spirit of *Macbeth*, ...ere determined, like *Richard III.* to have him out of ...e way to make room for themselves and friends. *King ...hn* Randolph, with the headstrong disposition of Hot-...ur towards *Henry IV.* and the misanthropical temper *Timon of Athens*, endeavored in vain by such ungrate-...l conduct to drive him to the madness of *King Lear*.—...ome have thought that Nicholson expected to be judge ...the room of judge Chase; if so, he was influenced in ...the same manner as was Bolingbroke in removing *Richard II.* In this impeachment Messrs. Jefferson, Randolph, Nicholson, &c. displayed none of the mildness of *Henry VI.* but the impudence of *Henry V.* to my lord chief justice, and the tyrannical temper of *Henry VIII.* to all his enemies. We compared Mr. Randolph to Hotspur, but perhaps he was in this case more like a fretful, spiteful, scolding woman; and we sincerely hope the judge's acquittal will have not a little influence in *Taming the Shrew*. Those who were instrumental in this impeachment, ra-...ther from a revengeful spirit than from ignorance, ought ...om their private purses to refund to judge Chase the ...mount of the expences he has unjustly incurred: this ...ould be giving *Measure for Measure*; for judge Chase, ...fter his trial shall be read, will stand acquitted in every ...nprejudiced and enlightened man's JUDGMENT and ...ASON, who, as Sir Toby tells us in the *Twelfth Night*, ...ve been grand jurymen ever since Noah was a sailor: ...ason would then say to justice, it is now *As You Like It*. ...he people at large will see the party feelings and injus-...impeachment, and seeing them in season may ...ly check that mad disposition, which in a ...like France has done the greatest mischief to ...l in a little realm once produced the most ...between the Capulets and Montagues, as ...the divine the immortal Shakespear, in his *...ulet*.

Palladium with as much singularity as truth ...alls "democracy the father of anarchy ...r of despotism." The succession is as re-...tham begat Isaac, and Isaac begat Jacob.

...nor and Senate of Massachusetts are federal-...crats are striving to get a majority of their ...the house of representatives to oppose them. ...is by sending from the democratic towns ...mber of representatives that the constitution ...The federalists have detected their plot and ...pose them by their own precept, i. e. by send-...n the federal towns all they constitutionally can, ...least to send more than they usually have. The ...of Boston has a right to send twenty-six, but they ...ve only sent seven: this year they mean to send twelve. ...he democrats in the democratic towns are to urge the ...ecessity of having the state legislature of the same po-...litical cast with the national legislature; and in the fede-...ral towns these same democrats are to inveigh against in-...creasing the number of representatives as a measure ex-...pensive and unnecessary. A very politic plan. In the ...year 1800 the democrats in Virginia justified a general ...ticket, because the majority ought to govern; while the ...democrats in Maryland inveighed against it, and with ...success, as depriving the minority of their rights. But ...let there was a difference in principle; the one case ...was on the south, the other on the north of the Potomac: ...a wide difference; six or seven miles in some places.

NEW SCHOOL.—Scarcely a paper do we receive of ...ate which has not some account of pickpockets, swin-...dlers, horsestealers, or money makers. The doctrines ...of the new schoolseem to gain ground with the increase ...of democracy. These immoralities are not attributed by us to the principles of the new school by way of sarcasm; we speak with the sorrow of seriousness. Though ap-...parently the precepts of the new school do not openly en-...courage these immoralities, the correctness of them may be fairly inferred from its doctrines. A young man, having read Paine's Age of Reason, Palmer, Godwin, &c. may reason in this manner.—The Bible appears to be of no authority—the idea of a future state is a mere whim—Conscience is altogether the effect of an erroneous education—What then have I to do but to live as long and as merrily as I can?—But I am poor; the consumption in the purse is a disease that must be cured—Godwin makes virtue consist in promoting the general happiness—This doctrine may be true, or may not—if true, I can pursue my plans, and continue virtuous—thus—Men who are stockholders in the banks are generally rich—by forging a few bank notes I can make myself and many friends much happier—thus I promote the general happiness, and do not lessen the happiness of the bank stockholders, who have enough already—I can pick a rich man's pocket, take my wealthy neighbor's horse, or swindle the monied merchant—but what if I am detected?—The chances are ten to one in my favor—and if detected I may break gaol, or my lawyer will free me—the chance becomes twenty to one in my favor—If I lose my character, I'll go where I am not known—I love justice; and it is unjust that my neighbor should possess ten thousand pounds and I but ten pence—Why does he deserve so much money more than I?—His father left it to him—but parental and filial affection are contrary to reason—I have, in justice, as good a right to this money as he has—but it will not promote the general happiness to take the whole—I'll take a part—I love generosity—but how can I be generous without money?—

It is by this kind of reasoning that men become pick-pockets, money makers, adulterers, &c. and by the principles of the new school we think they can justify themselves. Those who have not money need not act upon these principles; those who can answer their purpose by a fair moral deportment, prefer the pursuit of such deportment to the risque of immoral attempts to better their condition.

The Enquirer says, speaking of removals from office during the administration: "A list of expulsions during the *reign* of Mr. Adams, *would fill a pamphlet*." It would be an ingenious thing to *fill* a pamphlet with *two names*, Wenche Coxe and William Gardner, for it would be filled with no other. However, democracy must be supported, and the end sanctifies the means. Perhaps he will next tell us that Mr. Jefferson has never turned one man from office. When the pen is at work it might tell half a dozen stories as easily as one—Shame where is thy blush?

J. Randolph's pun.—The report of the committee of claims last session in favor of the Mississippi Canal Company was drawn up by Mr. *Dana* with great ability. J. Randolph quoted part of a line of Virgil—*Timeo* DANA-os—I dont like that *Dana*. Some of the democrats have some humor notwithstanding they are so generally so remarkable for not too much wit.

A Living Seal.—Among the natural curiosities added to the Columbian Museum is a living Seal, taken from an island of Ice off soundings, by a sailor on board the Packet, capt. Trott, from Liverpool.—(*Boston paper.*)

The sailor, whoever he was, has justly incurred the indignation of the votaries of perpetual improvability: there is little doubt but that this seal was *navigating* the ice to the "southern oceans," to render the climate where the seals usually reside, more warm and comfortable in winter: there was therefore a cruelty in disturbing this philosophical seal in his benevolent project.

The editor of the Enquirer has lately noticed some of the charges brought against him by several editors, and thus obliquely remarks on the Virginia Gazette.

"One of them more petulant than the rest, but equally deficient in power, has ventured to apply a new standard of *conviction* and torture; and to convert the silence of the editor into a certain confession of contrition and guilt.—Let them go on with their inglorious triumphs and their imaginary punishments. Let them exult over every antagonist, whom they cannot excite to vengeance. Let them build their own wisdom upon the silence of others; and when they have assumed ten thousand positions, which no rational man will think it worth his while to controvert, they may perhaps pass themselves off for some of the sages of the earth."

Let it be remembered that the Enquirer *commenced* the warfare with the Virginia Gazette.

"Petulant"—why there is nothing like petulance in the Virginia Gazette, the editor might as well have said *scurrilous*: when a man for the want of argument is obliged to call names and bestow epithets, he may as well use one as another where none are applicable—"Confession of contrition and guilt"—We never said we should consider Mr. Ritchie's silence as a confession of *contrition*, or of guilt; but did say we should consider it, and we do now consider it, what we know it to be, a tacit acknowledgement of the correctness of our arguments, and a consequent inability on his part to reply. It is childish to affect an air of superiority: no one who reads both papers will be at a loss to discover the real motives of silence. If such superiority were really possessed, we are in a degraded situation to be sure. But the truth is, the editor of the Enquirer is fully sensible of the impossibility of defending the present administration: he is therefore silent, and while he continues the appearance of being a friend to the administration this silence is highly commendable: for he must be and is conscious that any attempt to defend or to reply can only injure the editor and the cause.

The letter signed *Thomas Jones*, in this day's paper, will be read with attention. From some expressions in it the writer appears to be one who is just emerging from democracy. If so, thousands are ready to accompany him. Turn ye, turn ye, for why will ye die?

A Jacobin paper at the northward, called the National Ægis, speaks thus of Mr. Elliot: "Under the mask of republicanism, it is calculated to draw many from the faith. It needs vigilant attention. *Bold and open* DENUNCIATIONS *alone check its progress*. A Judas Iscariot, a Benedict Arnold, and a James Elliot, are entitled to little charity and little civility."

"Bold and open DENUNCIATIONS *alone!*"—Yes, where truth is against you, facts and reason against you, you must denounce, call names, hard names. Is it decent, is it justifiable, to liken Mr. Elliot to Judas Iscariot? Yet this editor, like the Enquirer, talks of *federal scurrility*.

Died, in England, DOCTOR ROBISON, author of "Proofs of a Conspiracy," &c: also, DOCTOR BUCHAN, author of "Domestic Medicine," &c.

Broad Rock Races—May 1805.

First Day—Jockey Club Purse—$400—*4 mile heats.*

Major Ball's colt Florizel, by Diomed, 4 years,	1—1
Mr. Tayloe's horse Top Gallant, by Diomed, 5 years old,	2—2
Col. Selden's colt Sweet Brier, by Spread Eagle, 4 years old,	3—dr.

Second Day—$200—*3 mile heats.*

Mr. Wade Mosby's colt Mountaineer, by Spread Eagle, 4 years old,	1—1
Mr. Tayloe's filly Caroline, by Mufti, 4 years old,	2—2
Mr. William Randolph's horse Centurion, by Diomed, 5 years old,	3—dis.

Third Day—Handy Cap—$144—*2 mile heats.*

Mr. Tayloe's Top Gallant, by Diomed, 4 years old,	1—1
Major Ball's colt Play Fellow, by Diomed, 4 years old,	2—dis.
Mr. William Randolph's grey mare Wiltonia, by Sterling, 5 years old,	3—dis.

☞ The African TYGER, &c. (*see advertisement in last page*) are removed to the Old City Tavern.

By a gentleman from St. Thomas we are obligingly informed of some circumstances respecting the defeat of the Haytians before the city of St. Domingo, by the garrison under command of the brave Ferrand; who on this occasion it is said displayed all the qualifications of a consumate general, and all the firm intrepidity of real courage.

When the negro army appeared off the city, and were in a condition to attack it, a summons was sent, to the following purport.—"JEAN JACQUES, *the first*, Emperour of Hayti, to General FERRAND, Commanding a division of the troops of the French Republic—As it is inconsistent with the laws and independence of the Empire, that any portion of the French army should be allowed to remain in the island, General Ferrand is summoned to surrender the city of St. Domingo in twenty-four hours, if at the end of that time the city shall not be evacuated, it will be delivered to plunder, and all the inhabitants thereof be put to the sword"—It being difficult to procure any person who would risk the delivery of a suitable answer to this demand, the Commandant ordered three cannon shot to be leveled at the Black camp, which conveyed a defiance in terms as strong as the pen could have done, and doubtless as well understood.

The action was fought on the plain of St. Charles, on the 28th of March. The resources not less than the courage of Ferrand and his associates is seen in his findmeans, with so small an army, to garrison every part of the city, and to make a sortie against a foe so numerous, so desperate, and so insatiable for blood and vengeance. Seconded by a little band of Heroes, he, however, attacked successively, and successively carried, every intrenchment of the enemy. His second in command heading the attack on the first line received a very severe wound; not discouraged he led them on to the second, where he received several others; still concealing his situation from his companions, he conducted them to the third, in carrying which he received a musket ball through the lower viscera, of which he almost instantly died. From the Spanish troops but little aid was received in the first and partial engagements with the blacks, but in this decisive one, the presence of their commander, whom they loved and feared, animated them to actions which seemed to be inspired by a desire to surpass their French comrades.

The defeat was complete, 1300 Brigands were counted dead on the field of battle; all their ammunition, a large portion of their military stores, their magazines of provisions, and the military chest and treasure of the *Emperor*, fell into the hands of the victor; whose loss in the battle did not exceed 80 men.

The fleet of Admiral Messessi (or Minissis) arrived either on the day of the battle or the day succeeding, *but had not at the time landed any troops*. The ships did not come to anchor, but after putting the aids which they had for the garrison on shore, stood out to sea.—We understand that the inhabitants of St. Domingo have been invited to return; as the siege is raised, and the army of Dessalines completely withdrawn.

(*Norfolk Ledger.*)

Tanning.—The plant tormentil, or septfoil, which grows abundantly every where, and the great bistort or snakeweed, are found by the Prussian chemist, Hermstadt, to be infinitely preferable to oak bark for tanning. One pound and a half of tormentil, or three pounds of bistort, will tan a pound of dry hide, which requires seven pounds of oak bark.—He likewise recommends the use of the leaves of the oak tree in tanning leather.

(*N. Y. Morn. Chronicle.*)

NEW YORK, May 2.

An Antigua paper of the 2d of April, received by the brig Franklin, says, "the French fleet, we are informed, was some days ago seen steering south west."

We are happy to announce the safe arrival at this port of the ship Fair American from London, and Mars from Liverpool, respecting whose fate serious apprehensions had been for some time entertained.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3.

SHIP CANTON.

We have received a letter from Antigua, dated April 6, from a gentleman, who, on the 27th of March, in lat 20. long 56, fell in with the ship Canton, having on board the mate of the Hope, and 4 seamen, steering for Antigua. He concludes by saying "It is now 10 days since I saw her, and she has not yet arrived. As there is a strong French squadron in those seas, I have no doubt she has fallen into their hands."

FROM FRANCE.

Yesterday afternoon, arrived the brig Lovely Lass, capt. Clark, in 44 days from Nantz. By this vessel we have received the Paris *Argus* (printed in English) and the Moniteur to the middle of March. They however furnish very little information, in any respect new or interesting. It appears that Bonaparte, pursuing the grand plan of aggrandizing and ennobling the members of his family, was preparing to leave Paris, for Milan, to attend the coronation of his brother Joseph, as King of Lombardy.

We lately had an account, by way of New-York, which was denied not only improbable, but chimerical. We allude to the report of Bonaparte's intending to require of the government of the United States, indemnity for the property carried by our citizens from St. Domingo—property belonging to French subjects.

By a gentleman passenger in the Lovely Lass we are informed of an act of the French government which renders this account by no means improbable. Bonaparte, it appears, in the midst of his higher concerns, has not been unmindful of the unfortunate exiles from St. Domingo. A decree has been issued by him, declaring that every subject, formerly residing in that colony, who may have been exiled from his home and property by the brigands, shall be allowed from the national treasury 300 livres per year, every married man 500, and for each child 100. That this provision could have been made without an eye to the ultimate recovery of the property sacrificed by the Brigands is incredible; and surely Bonaparte will not apply for remuneration to the blacks.

The gentleman has a copy of the decree, but has not been able immediately to lay his hand upon it.

The report of a decree, annulling the marriage of Jerome Bonaparte, has also been deemed a fiction in this country. We, however, find in the Moniteur of the 1st March, the official document to this effect. It differs from that which we have already published only in the concluding words, which are, "without the consent of his mother, and without the banns thereof being previously published in the place of his abode."

Extract of a letter from Cape Francois, dated April 19.

"The emperor has come into this city. His army is repulsed, owing to the arrival of the French fleet at the city of St. Domingo. The Americans, *their main stand by*, will in consequence be more respected. They will now go to peahng coffee, and it is scarcely presumeable that the French can march from St. Domingo with 5000 troops with success."

Latest Intelligence.

BOSTON, April 27.

A passenger in the Palmira, capt. Remington, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, has favored us with London papers to the 13th of March—seven days later than the latest.

These papers do not contain any events of much interest.

Though there was much talk of negociations for peace; there were no other indications of it. It was reported, that the answer of the Emperor Alexander to the communication by the British King of Bonaparte's overture of peace, had been received in London; but the purport of it had not been communicated. It was certain that treaties of alliance offensive and defensive, were in train of negociation between Great-Britain and Russia, and Sweden: though it was affirmed in the French papers, authoritatively, that an alliance between England and Russia, would not take place; and that Prussia had undertaken to prevent a like treaty between Sweden and Great Britain.

It was the prevailing opinion, that Portugal would not be suffered to remain neutral.

The French had marched a division of troops into Lubec (one of the free imperial cities) and demanded a heavy loan, at the point of the bayonet; more, it is said, than that city could pay. This is not very corroborative evidence of the boasted exuberance of the French resources, under the new dynasty.

The Emperor Napolean I. was, it was said, on the eve of setting out for Italy, accompanied by His Holiness the Pope. Some accounts say, to witness the coronation of his brother Joseph, as King of Lombardy—others, to be crowned King himself.

The accounts received in England from India, are not so late by forty days as those received here.

Messrs. Cox and Rowlins, late sheriffs of Middlesex, has been committed to Newgate, by order of the British Parliament, for illegal and corrupt conduct in the return of a Member of Parliament for that county.

Mr. Pitt's tax on horses used in husbandry, had been negatived in Parliament by a majority of 2: the duty on salt passed by a large majority.

April 29.

By the arrival at this port, of the ship Sally, capt. Webber, from Liverpool, we have received London papers to 18th March, 10 days later than our previous dates from that quarter.

The advices, contained in these papers, present nothing new, in the aspect of European politics.—Communication, and propositions, both for peace and war, are continually presenting themselves to the different Cabinets of Europe; but so entangled are the relations, which subsist between the several governments, and so strong the jealousy entertained of each other, that it is found difficult, either to agree on the preliminaries of a pacific system of measures, or to combine the force necessary for a vigorous prosecution of the war against France.—During the political interregnum, nothing is left to gratify public curiosity but what is founded on mere rumour and conjecture.

Among other articles of intelligence of this kind, it was reported, that the answer of the Emperor Alexander, to the Communication by the British King, of Bonaparte's overtures of Peace had been received in London; but the purport of it was not known; that insuperable difficulties opposed the formation of an offensive alliance between Great-Britain and Russia, and that Prussia had undertaken to to prevent a like treaty between her and Swed...

Opposed to this it is observed, by one of the ... intelligent London prints, that, "the most interesting events seem, now in their progress, and the war at the present moment, has a chance of becoming active and important."

The secret Expedition, was stated to be in readiness, and would sail on the 21st March.

LONDON, March 18.

We have received Paris papers to the 9th. The Session of the Legislative Body was put an end to the 6th, by a speech from one of the Government orators, M De Sugur. He expressed the Emperor's complete approbation of their conduct' dwelt upon the imposing ceremony of the coronation, rendered more august by the presence and participation of the Pope; alluded to the laws that had been passed during the session; to the excellent state of the finances; to the new conscription, and to the pacific overture to this country. Upon the conscript law he made the following remarks:—"Whilst amongst our enemies every thing is in a state of fermentation and agitation, you have proved by a law upon the conscription that we do not stand in need of fresh efforts, and this new law differs only from the last, by a more just and moderate distribution relative to our coasts and maritime departments." Upon the pacific overture, he said, "It was at the moment in which a warrior, almost always favored by fortune, might so naturally have promised to himself from fresh laurels, that silencing his passions, Napoleon modestly proposed peace to our enemies. If blood must flow upon the earth and sea, his letter forever absolves us, and throws all the responsibility upon that blind Government, which would prolong the effusion of it." M. de Sugur proceeded to state, that the Emperor's constant endeavours were to give repose to his country, independence to the seas and peace to the world.

The Moniteur has not furnished any further details with respect to the capture of the Mediterranean convoy, and it does not appear that one of the captured ships has yet reached a French port; indeed we know not that the enemy exaggerated the numbers, and our prediction; that many would be found to have made their escape, has been verified.

The anger manifested by the Moniteur at the cool reception which Bonaparte's fallacious overture of peace experienced in the country, and the fear which it expresses, left an English subsidy should be accepted by any of the Continental Powers, afford the best possible explanation of the state, and of the views of the French Government. They are worth volumes of idle reports from ill-informed travellers.—They shew at once that France is completely baffled in her views of subjugating this country, and even more, that "England, single handed, is more than a match for her: they shew the changeable and shifting politics of the Usurper, that when he could not compass his end by open force, he endeavours to do it by fraud; by an offer of peace, or rather a truce which should induce us to disarm, and leave ourselves exposed to fresh manœuvres. They confirm the wisdom of the late Ministry in commencing the war, before our enemy had completed his preparations, and of the present, in declining to be duped by a pretended pacific overture.

THE TOULON FLEET

Of the Toulon fleet, the Paris official paper states, that it failed from that port, the 15th Jan. 1805, with a large body of troops under Gen. Lamilton, and that after being at sea, four days, was overtaken by a violent storm, and obliged to return into port. The account of the capture of the British sloop of war Arrow, and the Acheron bomb, with about twenty sail of the Malta homeward bound fleet, by two frigates which parted in the gale, is confirmed.

The Arrow fought L'Incorruptible, of 44 guns, an hour and a quarter, had 57 men killed and wounded; and sunk immediately after the action.—Her vigorous resistance effected the escape of ten or twelve of her convoy. All the rest taken were destroyed; and the English prisoners landed at Carthagena. It was conjectured the Toulon fleet was bound to Egypt. Lord Nelson, who was cruizing off Sardinia, with 12 sail of the line, had immediate intelligence of the sailing of the Toulon fleet; and was in full pursuit, when it returned into port.

MARCH 15.—An American ship from the Texel, which arrived in Dover Roads yesterday afternoon, has brought the important intelligence of the sailing of the Dutch fleet from the Texel on Monday last.—Previously to their sailing an embargo was laid on all merchantmen. It still continued after the fleet sailed; but the American and five other ships made their escape in the night.

MARCH 18.—By the Fly cutter, which arrived at Yarmouth, on Friday last from the Texel, which place she left on Thursday, the Dutch fleet had made its first movement, two line of battle ships belonging to it having come down in the outer roads. This circumstance, no doubt, gave rise to the report brought by an American ship which put into Dover, that the Dutch squadron had actually put to sea.

Sweden has been obliged, by the remonstrances of Prussia, to decline the proffered subsidy from this country.

Portugal is stated to have purchased, with the concurrence of this country, the sufferance of France to remain neutral in the war, by a yearly subsidy of six millions of crusades.

Such was the activity of the Marine Department in Spain that 12 ships of the line were completed for sea during the last month, and an equal number are to be equipped within the present month.

The French papers in an article which we published on Tuesday, stated, that the French Government would not undertake partial operations, but would strike several blows at us at once.

What will the enemy of the financial system of this country say, when we state, that, by the beneficial operation of the Sinking Fund, no less a sum than 1,698,926l. 12s. 4d. is at present applied per quarter to the reduction of the national debt, and that the sum already redeemed amounts to 113,523,393l. sterling.

The Emperor of France is about to visit Italy, accompanied by the Pope.

The sheriffs of Middlesex have been committed to Newgate, for illegal and corrupt conduct in the late election.

BROKER's OFFICE.

The Subscriber has opened a

Broker's Office,

OPPOSITE the Union Tavern and over the counting-house of Messrs. Thomas & Amos Ladd. All business confided to him will be transacted with strict fidelity.

THOMAS NORVELL.

Richmond, March 11, 1805. tf

HE HAS FOR SALE,

A few Shares

IN THE

Manchester Turnpike;

ALSO,

State Certificates,

Bearing six per cent. interest.

Advertisement.

To be sold, to the highest bidder, on a credit of twelve months,

Five Tracts of LAND,

Belonging to the estate of Thomas Anderson, dec.—viz.

ONE in Campbell county, of 400 acres, lying on both sides of the main road, on the branches of Beaver creek; this tract to be sold at next April Campbell Court, being the 8th day of the month.

One in Botetourt county, of 160 acres, lying on Catawba creek; this tract to be sold at next April Botetourt court, being the 11th day of the month; these two sales to be attended by Mr. Anthony Dibrell, who is hereby fully authorised to act for the executors of the said Thomas Anderson.

One of 400 acres, one of 147 acres, and one of 50 acres, lying in Buckingham county; the two former on the waters of Rock Island creek, and the latter one on Irving's ferry road. These two last tracts to be sold at next May Buckingham court, being the 13th day of the month. Bond with approved security will be required, to bear interest from the date; but if punctually paid, the interest shall be remitted.

NATH'L. ANDERSON, AND ROBERT RIVES, } Ex'ors. of Th. Anderson, dec.

Albemarle county, Feb. 18th, 1805. tds

For Sale,

YARMOUTH,

LYING in James City county, on Chickahominy River, ten miles from Williamsburg. The improvements are, a two story brick house, with two rooms and a passage above and below; porticoes on each side; a large and capacious barn, and three other out-houses. The whole tract, including an Island, in view of the house, high and low land with marshes, contains about 2700 acres; scarcely one third of which is cleared. Two thirds of the Island is arable, which, with the land adjoining the house, is of superior quality. Adjacent to the Island are two bold and navigable creeks, with a convenient landing to each. The range for cattle is very extensive, and the marshes and meadows will supply an abundance of hay. Fish and wild fowl, in their respective seasons, may with ease be obtained at your door. The orchards, consisting of the greatest variety of all kinds of fruit, selected with care, are now in their prime. The terms will be made known by William Berkeley, of Richmond, William Randolph, of Wilton, or the subscriber. PEYTON RANDOLPH, Jun.

For ELIZ. INNES.

November 6th, 1804.—(2wN.—1aw.D.&J.2am.af.tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of *Buchanan, Dunlop & Co.* of Petersburg, *Robert Pollok & Co.* of Richmond, and *Dunlop, Pollok & Co.* of Manchester, are hereby notified, that JAMES DUNLOP, late a partner in the above concerns, has become purchaser of all the outstanding debts: They will therefore be pleased to make payment to Mr. JOHN TOMPKINS, residing in Richmond, or the subscriber residing in Petersburg—who alone are authorised to make collections, and grant discharges. Suits will be indiscriminately commenced against all who do not make payment before the 1st February next.

JOHN DUNLOP,
Attorney for JAMES DUNLOP.

Petersburg, Nov. 15, 1804.

J. TOMPKINS,

RESPECTFULLY informs those concerned, that he has removed the BOOKS and PAPERS of the late concern of ROBERT POLLOK & Co. and DUNLOP POLLOK & Co. to a new brick house near the Basin, and directly opposite to the Scale-House—

Where he has for Sale.

A few Pipes of old Cogniac Brandy,

of superior quality.

Richmond, December 12th, 1804

WILLIAM TEMPLE,

Has imported in the ship Rolla, captain Cottle, from London,

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Spring and Summer GOODS,

WHICH he offers for sale on liberal terms, by wholesale and retail; and by the ship Shepherdess from Liverpool, daily expected, he will receive a very extensive and general assortment of

Hardware and Cutlery.

May 1. ep6w

A GENTLEMAN is willing to sell all the furniture of his house as it stands, with kitchen utensils, at private sale. The purchaser, if he chuses, may also have a few months occupation of the house, which is situated in a convenient part of the city. For further particulars enquire of

THOMAS NORVELL.

May 1, 1805.

Notice

IS hereby given to the creditors of *Hooper & Toler*, against whom a commission of bankruptcy has been issued according to law, that the commissioners and assignees of their estate will meet at their office in the city of Richmond, on Saturday the first of June next, at 11 o'clock A. M. in order to make a dividend of their estate and effects; when those creditors who have not proved their debts, must come prepared, or they will be excluded the benefit of said dividend.

Marcus Lican, *William Temple,* } Assignees.

Richmond, April 12th, 1805. tdd

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD,

Or Twenty-Five if taken out of the state, and all necessary charges paid.

WENT off from my plantation, on James river, on Sunday the 14th this month, a Negro Man named JOHN. He is about 24 years of age; five feet seven and a half inches high; brown complexion; well made; stoops a little when walking; down look; a small scar on his neck; had on when he went away a short blue cloth coat, grey cloth pantaloons, new shoes, and a white linen shirt. He may probably make toward the north, as I took him out of Baltimore jail 15 months ago, having got that far on his journey. All masters of vessels or other persons, are cautioned against taking him out of the county or state.

He has a pass and may get the date altered.

J. GUNN.

April 18.

JOHN SPINDLER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Richmond, that he intends to teach DRAWING, PAINTING in Oil, Colour and Crayons—and would instruct 6 or 8 Pupils in these branches, either by waiting on them, or at his house opposite Thomas Wilson's, esq. back street.

N. B. Sign, House and Military Colours, painted by J. S.—☞ Orders from the country punctually attended to. January 1, 1805.

PRECIPITATE,



IMPORTED by Mr. Lightfoot, of Sandy Point, last winter, full 5 hands and a half high, will stand at my stable in Chesterfield county, Appomattox River, 15 miles above Petersburg, to be let to mares at Ten Guineas a mare, two of which will be remitted, if paid within the season, which will commence the tenth of March, and expire the first of August next. Board of servants, *gratis*; mares may be fed at two shillings per day. I have large and extensive pasturage, divided in five different inclosures, that mares with foal may be kept distinct from barren mares. One dollar to the groom. No liability for accidents of any description.

PRECIPITATE was bred by Lord Egremont, foaled in 1787, got by Mercury, (a son of Eclipse) dam by Herod, his grandam Maiden by Matchem, out of Mr. Pratt's old Squirt mare; her dam by Mogul—Camilla by Bay Bolton—Old Lady Dam of Sterling by Pulleine's chesnut Arabian—Rockwood Butler

PERFORMANCE.

In the first spring meeting, 1790, at New Market, when three years old, he won the first class of the Princes Stakes of 100 guineas each, beating Thunderbolt, Chanticleer, and Sir Peter Pepper, four having paid forfeit. In the same week he won the the Bolton Stakes of 50 guineas each, beating Chambooe, Dragon and Pallafox; seven paid forfeit. And in the same week he received 100 guineas forfeit from Lord Grosvenor's Radamanthus.

In 1792 he won 50l. at Guildfield, beating Dodge, Thunderbolt, Sarmgapatam and Stout; the next day 50l. at the same place, beating Cardock and Griffin. He also won the King's 100 guineas, at Lewes, beating Skyscraper, at three heats, the first being a dead heat. After which he was so highly esteemed that he become a stallion in his lordship's stud at 12 guineas a mare. This horse is the sire of the following running horses in England: Johnquil, Petworth, Matrana, Rosalba, Chesnut Colt out of Bobtail, Chesnut Colt out of Rosemary, Humbug, Lazarus, Raginier, Apollo, Gulliver, Tag, Louisa, Tipstaff, Mr. Heathcote's Filly out of Reeves, Alchymist, Clodhopper, Grey Filly his R. H. Lampadosa, Mars, Mary, Matrance, Bay Filly Mr. Brown's, Grey Filly, Mr. Radcliff's, Tax, Tipstaff and Bobtail. THOMAS GOODE.

February 20th, 1805.

NOTICE.

In the case of JOHN BEVERLY, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy, dated the 25th day of December 1803, founded upon the act of the congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled, "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against John Beverly, late merchant of the city of Richmond; and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the commission named, or a major part of them, on Tuesday the 9th and on Friday the 26th days of April next, and on Saturday the 11th day of May ensuing, at the commissioners' office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where the creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts; and at the second meeting to choose assignees, and at the last meeting the said bankrupt is requested to finish his examination; and the creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

By order of the commissioners,

Robert Brooke, c. c.

Richmond, March 27th, 1805.

For Sale, or Lease,

THAT large and convenient TAVERN, situated in the centre of the town of Lynchburg, at the corner of the street leading to the court-house and jail, and not more than thirty yards from both, opposite Lynch's warehouse and the street leading from the ferry in the said town. The tavern contains four rooms and a bar on the first floor, including two very large rooms, suitable for a ball and dining room, with a sliding partition to the ball room. The second floor contains six rooms, one the size of the ball room, and the others suitable for lodging rooms, with an excellent garret. This tavern has a large portico the full length of the house, also a good dry cellar, and a well opposite the door, together with a kitchen, smokehouse, dairy, and a stable with twenty-two stalls therein, with a spacious garden and yard leading to the stable.—Other improvements will be made to suit the purchaser or leaser. It is deemed unnecessary to state the great value of the above property, or say more as to the advantage arising from so central and eligible a stand for a tavern, as it is presumed no person would be inclined to purchase or lease the same without viewing the premises, there being no doubt but they would be better satisfied after seeing the convenient situation, than any information they could get from this advertisement.

A liberal credit will be given to any person desirous of the purchase, or an advantageous lease.

For further particulars apply to William Rose, jr. Richmond, or the subscriber residing about three miles from Lynchburg.

SAMUEL SCOTT.

The three following Stallions

Will cover at the Bowling-Green the present season:

Dare-Devil,



Sire of Schedoni, Brutus, Desdemona, Magnet, Mr. Harrison's Colt, (now Mr. Goodrichs's) and many other good racers, at SIX GUINEAS each mare, and One Dollar to the groom; to be discharged any time before the first of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas, or Twenty Dollars, if sent with the mare. Good pasturage, *gratis*—Servants boarded at 10s6 per week. Gentlemen wishing to have their mares fed, will please to send money with them to purchase grain, or it cannot be had. Notes for Six Guineas will be expected with the mares that do not remain with the horse; those left must be paid for before they are removed. Great attention will be paid them; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

VOLUNTEER, at *Ten Dollars* each mare, and Half a Dollar to the groom. He is a very fine bay horse, of good size, very stout and strong, with a great deal of bone, very fine action, and uncommon speed, and very likely to get good horses, either for the turf, carriage or saddle.

VOLUNTEER has been considered among the best running horses, and has won several races; among them a Jockey Club purse at Fredericksburg, and another at Richmond; and is as high bred a horse as any in the state. He was got by Bedford; his dam *Favorite*, a very fine English mare, got by O'Kelly's famous stallion Volunteer, (one of the best sons of Eclipse,) her dam by Mr. Fenwick's celebrated stallion Matchem, &c. &c. &c.

FORTUNIO, (the Teazer) at *Five Dollars* each mare. He was got by Cormorant; his dam, a thorough bred mare, by Old Janus.—The season will end the first day of August next.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, March 15th, 1805.

MONTAGUE COPE AUSTIN.

IN pursuance of a decree of His Britannic Majesty's Court of Exchequer, dated the third day of July, 1804, made on the hearing of a certain cause then depending, in which James Raven is plaintiff, and Daniel Sutton and others, are defendants; whereby it is referred to Abel Moysey, Esq; the Deputy to His Majesty's Remembrancer of the said Court, to enquire whether Montague Cope Austin, in the pleading of the said cause named, is living or dead, and if dead, whether or not he died under the age of 21 years, and if he be dead, having first attained his age of 21 years, then and in such case who is the said Montague Cope Austin's heir at law: NOTICE is hereby given, that the said Montague Cope Austin, (if living) is desired personally, or by his solicitor, to appear within three calendar months from the publication of this advertisement, before the said Abel Moysey, at his chambers in the Exchequer Office in the Inner Temple, London, and identify himself, or to send such information whereby he might be traced and identified; in default whereof, the said Montague Cope Austin will peremptorily lose the benefit of the said decree; and if the said Montague Cope Austin be dead, having first attained his age of 21 years, such person or persons as claim to be his heir at law, are desired within the like time to come in before the said Abel Moysey, and prove the same, or in default thereof, such heir at law will peremptorily lose the benefit of the said decree; and any person or persons who can give information of the said Montague Cope Austin's being alive, or of his having died, and whether or not he attained his age of 21 years, and if he attained such age, who is or are his heir at law, are requested to give information thereof to the said Abel Moysey.

The said Montague Cope Austin was the son of —— Austin, an attorney at Peterborough, in the county of Northampton, in the kingdom of England, and went first to school with a clergyman of the name of Lloyd at Islington, in the county of Middlesex, in the same kingdom, and from thence was removed to the Charter House, and in the year 1776 or 1777, entered as a common sailor on board a merchant ship then lying in the river Thames, and bound to the West-Indies; previously to his going to sea (when of the age of 15 years, or thereabouts) he resided at Durham, in the county of Durham, in the kingdom of England, and it is supposed he resided about the year 1783 in the neighborhood of James's river, in the province of Virginia, in North America, he having been seen there about that time, as it is said.

Let this advertisement be inserted in the American papers circulating in the province of Virginia.

A. MOYSEY.

ELLIS & ALLAN,

Have received by the Rolla from London, part of their

SPRING GOODS,

amongst which are the following articles:

LONDON Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Quiltings and Dimities,
Handsome fashionable worked and laced Muslins,
3-4, 8-4 and 10-4 Diapers,
8-4, 8-10 and 10-16 Damask Table Cloths,
Gentlemen's white and brown Cotton Stockings,
Ladies' elegant laced white do.
Do. Tortoise-shell bent and braid Combs,
Chintzes, Calicoes and Furniture,
Gentlemen's black fashionable Hats,
Do. drab beaver do.
Do. do. patent silk do.
Umbrellas,
Boys' Morocco Caps, plain and furr'd,
Best Hemp Roles,
English White Lead, Spanish Brown, Yellow Ochre, ground in oil, and Verdigrease,
Prussian and Fig Blue,
Best Boiled Oil in jars,
Durham Mustard, &c. &c.

Which added to their present stock, and those expected (daily) from Liverpool, will render their assortment general.

May 7th, 1805. (eptf.)

For Sale,

A VERY likely young *Blacksmith*, who is a complete master of his trade. Enquire of the Printer.

Blank Bills of Exchange

For Sale at this Office.

WIL

HAS ope
SHOP in
Mr. Taylor's
portation of MED
Furniture, Mephit
ments, Patent Me
chants and families,
his line at reduced
credit. Having been
the practice of physic,
of the quality of med
that every article which
its kind. Recipes from
fidelity by himself or un

Richmond, January

Tobacco L[and]

IN Amherst county, on
acres of rich TOBACC
the property of Mr. Daniel W
by the name of Wincanton.—This la
vantage of lying on the main road le
Amherst courthouse to Waugh's ferry on
ver, is a valuable stand for a country store
framed house for that purpose, entirely
sufficiently large, having two rooms below a
above stairs, with a good brick chimney, an
underpinn'd with brick; also, a lumber house
teen feet square, with a cellar of its full size wa
up with stone—there is also a taylor's and saddle
shop, and other out houses; likewise a tolera
good dwelling house, with three rooms below an
two above stairs; a kitchen, dairy and other ou
houses within a mile of the store, suitable for
private family. On this tract of land there is abo
seventy-five acres cleared, all of which is fresh an
in good order for cultivation; it has also the a
vantage of being only seven miles from Bethel,
where there is an inspection of tobacco, and within
eighteen miles of Lynchburg.—As it is presumed no
person will be inclined to purchase the above with-
out reviewing the premises, they will be shewn by
Messrs. Taliaferros & Loving who live within a
few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to
make sale, and the terms of payment may be
known from them; as also on application to

GILLIAT & KIRBY.

Richmond, March 19th, 1805.

THE above tract of Land and Improvements, will be offered for Sale at Amherst Court House, on Monday the 15th of July next (being Court day,) on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months. A Deed of Trust will be required on the premises, or satisfactory security for punctual payment.

Gilliat & Ki

VIRGINIA:

At a Superior Court of Chancery held at in the city of Richmond, the 6th of Ma

BETWEEN

John D. Orr,

AND

Ferdinando Fairfax, Francis Keene, & fax,

THE *defendant Sarah Fairfax not hav her appearance, and given security to the act of assembly and the rules of thi it appearing to the satisfaction of the cou is not an inhabitant of this country: On of the plaintiff, by his counsel*, it is ordered, *said defendant do appear here on the 1st day of th September term, and answer the bill of the plain and that a copy of this order be forthwith publishe some newspaper published in the city of Richm for two months successively, and posted at the fro door of the Capitol in the said city.*

A Copy—Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY, March term, 1805.

William Brown & Co. Complainants,
Against
Smyth Tandy and Nathan Ayres, Defts. } In Chancery.

UPON *hearing the bill of the complainants, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Smyth Tandy is not an inhabitant of this state; It is ordered and decreed that unless the said Smyth Tandy shall appear here at May court next, and answer the bill of the complainants, that the same shall be taken for confessed, and the matter thereof decreed accordingly; and that a copy of this order be published for two months successively in one of the public newspapers of the city of Richmond, and posted at the front door of the court-house of the said county.*

A Copy—Teste,

ROLFE ELDRIDGE, D. C. B. C.

☞ I shall depart for the Western Country on the 10th of next month. Those gentlemen who wish me to settle their taxes in Kentucky, or on the North West of the Ohio, will be pleased to deposit the amount of sums due on their respective tracts, with my commissior and charges, at the Office of Messrs. Pickett, Pollard and Johnston. Attention is requested to this notice, as the situation of the subscriber compels him positively to declare, that he cannot, in future, be in advance, even for his best friends.

GEO. CLARKE.

May 4th, 1805. t10j

Natural Curiosities.

To be seen opposite to Robert Davis's Tavern, from sun rise till 9 o'clock in the evening,

An African TYGER,

Three feet and a half high, and nine feet in length from the tip of his nose to the end of his tail, being yet a Pup of but two years old.

A living SHEEP, with FIVE LEGS.
The JACKALL, the Lion's provider.
The SKIN of an ALLIGATOR; also,
The African SLOTH.
A SNAKE SKIN, 25 feet long when living, and
A FOWL with a HORN growing out of its head.

☞ *The Price of Admittance for Grown Persons, 37 1-2 cents—Children half price.*

N. B. Any of the above curiosities for sale at a reasonable price. 1p

Blank Bonds,

For Sale at this Office.